Faizpur in the Bombay Presidency—and the Committee was instructed to draw up a comprehensive scheme for an agrarian programme. Indeed, one had already been called for at the Lucknow Session in 1936. It was agreed that there should be;

1. Rent and Revenue reductions.
2. The exemption of uneconomic holdings from rent or land-tax.
3. A tax on agricultural incomes, subject to a minimum.
4. The lowering of canal and other irrigation dues.
5. The abolition of all feudal dues, levies, and forced labour.
6. Fixity of tenure with heritable rights.
7. Co-operative farming to be encouraged.
8. A debt moratorium.
9. The wiping-out of arrears of rent.
10. The provision of common pasture lands, and the rights of the people in wells, ponds, forests and the like recognised.

n. Arrears of rents to be recovered in the same manner as civil debts, and not by ejectment.

10. Statutory provision for securing a living wage and suitable working conditions for agricultural labourers.
11. Recognition of peasant unions.

These reforms are extensive, but it will be noted that they do not suggest the immediate abolition of the Zemindari system. During the Provincial Elections, when President Nehru had gone on a whirlwind tour of the country, he emphasised the economic ^demands of the peasantry, and when the Congress took office last year Kisan questions immediately became front-page news. During the elections, the Kisan had expressed in no mild terms his confidence in the Congress and looked forward to a new regime with the highest expectations. The Congress Left Wing had thrown